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Petersbourg, September 27. *N. S.*

ON Sunday last *Te Deum* was ſung here upon the account of the Surrender of Kexholm in Finland to the Muſcovites. His Czariſh Majeſty and all the Court aſſiſted at the Solemnity, and the Cannon of the Fortreſs made a triple Diſcharge on this Occaſion. It is ſaid the Garriſon made little Defence, and that the Governor, deſpairing of any Succours, ſurrendred ſooner than would otherwiſe have been expected. Arensberg, and all the other Poſts of Conſequence in the Iſle of Oeſel, have likewiſe ſubmitted to his Czariſh Majeſty; and it is thought Revel will quickly follow their Example. The Regency of Sweden have written to the Czar in behalf of the Garriſon of Wybourg, who have been detained Priſoners by his Czariſh Majeſty's Orders; but it is not yet known what the Iſſue of thoſe Letters will be.

Rome, October 11. *N. S.* Yeſterday in the Evening Count Charles Borromeo, the new Viceroy of Naples, arrived here from Milan, in his Way to that Kingdom. He was Conducted into the City by Cardinal Barbarini, the Marquis de Prié, Don Livio Odeſchalchi, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality, who went out to meet him on the Road. He is lodged at Don Livio's Palace, where he receives the Viſits of all ſuch as are well inclined to the Houſe of Auſtria. The Affair of Comachio is ſtill undetermined; frequent Congregations have been held, and the Marquis de Prié hath had ſeveral Conferences with the Pope's Miniſters, in relation to it, but as yet there is no proſpect of its being brought to a Concluſion. They write from Naples, that the 1ſt Inſtant, being his Catholick Majeſty's Birth-day, was obſerved there with much Solemnity and Magnificence, and that they were making great Preparations for the Reception of their new Viceroy, who was impatiently expected. The Preſident de Gubernati, Envoy to the Pope from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Savoy, appears often at Court, and had lately a private Audience of his Holineſs; notwithſtanding which, we fear there is no probability of putting an end to the Differences between the two Courts.

Lisbon, October 24. *N. S.* On the 4th Inſtant our Army under the Command of the Conde de Villaverde, came before Xeres de los Cavalieros in Andaluſia, and having prepared two Mines that Night, and a Battery of four Guns and two Mortars, they fired upon the Town the next Morning; and finding the Place to be of no great Strength, it was reſolved to Attack it in the Afternoon. Accordingly the Engliſh Granadiers under the Command of Brigadier-General Stanwix, together with Lieutenant-General Newton's Regiment, and thoſe of Peirce and Sanchey, being ſupported by a Brigade of the ſame Nation, marched firſt, and were beginning the Attack near the Gate of St. Catharine on the Right, when the Governor deſired to Capitulate, and ſurrender the Place upon Articles; the chief of which were, That the Town and Clergy ſhould enjoy the ſame Privileges they had done in the Reign of King Charles the Second, and that the Garriſon ſhould march out with all the uſual Marks of Honour, 'till they were paſſed the Gate, and then they were to lay down their Arms, and ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War. Immediately upon ſigning the Articles, the Gate of St. Bartholomew was delivered up to the Engliſh, and the Garriſon marched out the next Day. The Army continued encamped near that Place 'till the 11th following; during which time the Enemy had aſſembled a Body of three thouſand Horſe and about fifteen hundred Foot, and lay within half a League of them, but without attempting any thing. On the 11th the Portugueſe General thought fit to decamp, and lay that Night at Figueira, where the Army halted the next Day, and the Day following, and repaſſed the Guadiana the 17th, in their March to Gerumetria. The Army all this while ſuffered much through the Rains, which fell for five Days together, and the ſcarcity of Forage. Our Letters of the 21ſt left them at Barca Rota, which Place they had attacked, and carried that Morning. Upon the coming away of theſe Letters they were preparing to March to a Place called Xeres, a large Town, in which the Enemy are ſaid to have three Regiments. The Fleet from Brazile is ſafely arrived, and appears to be very richly laden; for the Gold on Board is valued at fifteen Millions of Cruzadoes, beſides the Sugar and Tobacco, which is computed at twenty Millions more. We have Letters from Caſtile, importing, that Lieutenant-General Stanhope had entirely defeated a Detachment of the Enemy at Almaras on the Tago; that the French Troops were on their March from Bayonne, and that the Duke of Anjou had drawn all his Foot out of Badajos, leaving no more than two Battalions in Garriſon there. Three French Privateers have taken and carried into Cadiz the Hunter Frigot, bound for Gibraltar, with Sir Robert Rich, and ſeveral other Officers on Board, and the Terrible, a Fireſhip, coming from the Streights.

Copenhagen, October 25. *N. S.* The Daniſh Fleet is returned into Port, and will be ſpeedily laid up for this Winter, only ſome Ships will be ſent to ſtrengthen the Squadron in Norway, and to Convoy home the Merchant-men that are in the ſeveral Ports of that Kingdom. The Daniſh Forces are ſtill encamped near this City, and his Majeſty goeth almoſt every Day to ſee the Troops perform their Exerciſes. Orders are ſent to ſome Regiments in Jutland to be in a readineſs to March, but on what Expedition is not yet known. By Letters of the 4th Inſtant from Stockholm we are adviſed, that the Court was removed from that City for fear of the Plague, and was retired to a Place called Salberg, near the Copper Mines; and that the Senate prepared to remove the Week following to Arboga in Weſtmanland, whither they were to be attended by all the Foreign Miniſters.

Kinſale,